NEWPORT MERCURY.

Published for ANN BARBER, opposite the BRICK-MARKET.

1 *Dol.* 50 *Cts. per Ann.*] SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1805. [*No* 2246.

DAVID & JOHN RODMAN

Respectfully inform the Public,

THAT they carry on the Boot and Shoe-making business in all its branches, No. 12, Mary-Street; where Suwarrow, and other Boots, and Shoes of all descriptions (made of the best materials) may be had on reasonable terms. Those who may please to favour them with their custom, may depend on having their work faithfully and neatly executed, and their favors gratefully acknowledged. *Newport, 4th Mon* 19, 1805.

Linseed-Oil & Painter's Colours.

JAMES CAHOONE & SON,

At No. 118, Thames-Street,

HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED OIL, boil'd or unboil'd.
Best London White-Lead.
Spanish Brown.
Whiting; Venetian Red; India Do.
Stone and Spruce-Yellow.
Red Lead; Patent Yellow.
Verdigrease; Prussian-Blue.
Gold and Silver Leaf.
Letharge; White Vitriol.
Painter's Brushes and Tools.
Scrubbing and Tar-Brushes.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright and Black Varnish.
Window-Glass and Putty.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil or dry, properly prepared.

By sending the Dimensions of a House, Room, Vessel, &c &c. their distant customers may be supplied with a sufficient quantity of Colours for any work, at the shortest notice, with directions to use them. *April* 19, 1805.

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ALSO,

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Providence, Feb. 10, 1804.

WASHINGTON ACADEMY.

A SPECIAL Meeting of the Trustees is appointed to be held at said Academy, on Monday the 29th instant, at 10 o'clock in the morning, on business of much importance to said Institution—A general attendance is requested.

By Order of the President,
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North-Kingstown, April 4, 1805.

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1300 Bushels of Turks-Island Salt.
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40 Barrels Tar.
And a few Pipes of Cognac Brandy.

Newport, Dec. 14, 1804.

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A FARM, in Hopkinton, containing Eighty-four acres with a Dwelling-House and Orchard thereon now in the possession of JOSIAH BARBER.—An indisputable title will be given and the terms of payment made easy.

CONSTANT TABER,
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Mr. Elliot's Second Letter.

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MR. ELLIOT, *TO HIS CONSTITUENTS.*

LETTER II.

THE first important subject, which came before Congress, on which it became necessary for me to abandon either my principles or my party, was the first bill for the temporary government of Louisiana. By this bill, all the military, civil and judicial powers, exercised by the officers of the existing government of that territory, were to be vested in such person or persons, and exercised in such manner as the President of the United States should direct. Surely a government of this description must be a perfect despotism; and this indeed, was admitted by its advocates, who justified the measure on the ground of necessity alone.—This necessity I could not discover. By the law of nations the institutions of the ceded country would remain in force until changed by the legislative power of the United States; and it could be the work of a few days only to devise some system of a general nature, which should be competent to the temporary government of the territory, and at the same time consonant to the republican principles of the Constitution. The union of legislative, executive, judicial, and military powers, in an individual, was utterly irreconcilable with the spirit of that instrument; and the delegation of a power to the President to appoint a supreme governor of the territory was repugnant to its letter; the Constitution having authorized Congress to vest the appointment of *inferior* officers only in the President alone. By the institutions of ancient Rome, when the Senate received information of the conquest or cession of a country, they consulted what laws they thought proper should be prescribed, and sent commonly ten ambassadors, with whose concurreuce the General of the troops in the conquered or ceded country might settle its concerns. The two first laws which Congress passed relative to the government of Louisiana, display a very singular improvement upon the too republican system of the ancient Romans. It is a subject of pleasure and of pride that I opposed them; and I am clearly of opinion that the adoption of similar measures, by the federalists, while they held the reins of power, would have been considered by the republicans as unquestionable evidence of a disposition to create a monarchical system of government.

The celebrated alteration of the Constitution, providing for a distinct designation of the electoral votes for President and Vice-President, comes next in order in the present review. The following letter which I addressed to the Council and House of Representatives of this State, unfolds the views and motives which governed my conduct in relation to that subject. The council, although they had forwarded to me an instruction in the form of a request to vote in favor of the amendment, *forbade their Secretary to read to them my reasons for disobeying their instructions.* This conduct may have been *truly republican*, but it will be proper, previously to the admission of that point, to examine the constitutional power of the State Legislatures to instruct Representatives or even Senators in Congress, with respect to amendments to the Constitution. The Constitution has declared that "Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or on the application of two-thirds of the Legislatures of the several States shall call a convention, &c." Congress are vested with a perfect discretion in the case; they may propose amendments when they deem it necessary. Congress and the State Legislatures are, constitutionally, distinct initiative bodies as it respects amendments, each completely independent of the other.—To justify the State Legislatures in instructing even Senators to propose amendments, the Constitution should first be *amended*, so as to read thus—Congress, whenever the State Legislatures *shall instruct them to deem it necessary*, shall propose amendments, &c. I shall at this time only add that I have, upon mature reflection, altered the opinion avowed in the following letter, that the amendment *is not materially injurious to the small States;* and I shall devote my next letter to an exhibition of the reasons which produced in my mind that alteration.

Washington, December 10, 1803.

SIR,

I DULY received a communication from His Excellency the Governor, covering a resolution of the Council and General Assembly, instructing the Senators, and requesting the Representatives of the people of the State, in Congress, to use their exertions to obtain an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for a distinct designation of the votes for President and Vice-President. Previously to the arrival of this communication, a resolution providing for that object had passed the House of Representatives by a large constitutional majority, and was sent to the Senate for their consideration; for that resolution my vote was given. The Senate did not act upon the resolution, but originated a new one, contemplating another material alteration in the Constitution, connected with the principle of designation. The alteration to which I allude is a provision that in case the House of Representatives shall not make a choice of President, when the right of making such choice devolves upon them, before the fourth day of March, the Vice-President elect shall be President for the next four years. To the resolution from the Senate, myself and six other members of my own political sentiments, four from Massachusetts, one from Pennsylvania, and one from Virginia, after making fruitless attempts to amend it, were compelled by the dictates of conscience to give our decided dissent: And it becomes me, in the peculiar situation in which I stand, respectfully to offer to the Legislature of the State which I have the honor to represent, the reasons for my conduct.

We were all attached to the great principle of designation, but we thought the additional provision of the Senate calculated to re produce the same evil which that principle was intended to remove, by creating new probabilities of the introduction of a man to the Presidency, who was never contemplated as a suitable candidate for that office, either by the people or the electors. We urged that the day would probably soon arrive, when new political interests would arise in our country, and numerous candidates be presented for the Presidency. That upon the establishment of the principle of discrimination, the office of *Vice-President would become of minor consideration*, and the public attention would be turned upon all the most prominent characters in the Union, merely as candidates for that of President. That two large States, each involving several smaller States within the circle of its influence, might present two candidates, equally and pre-eminently qualified for the office of President, and equal, or nearly equal, in the number of electoral suffrages, to the House of Representatives: That each of those great States might be obstinate in its pretensions, and that several small States might, as happened at the last election, be divided and give no vote; that it would be in the power of two or three individuals to prevent an election; that the Vice-President, already chosen, either by the electors or the Senate, would be enabled to promise those individuals the first offices in the power of the executive to bestow, although they might be as totally unqualified for them as himself for the Presidency, and that he might make this promise with a perfect certainty of being able to perform it, if they should protract the election until the fourth day of March. We urged that this could not be considered as an extreme case, because it could not be considered as improbable that the American people, although now virtuous, would be, at no remote time, in some degree corrupted, and would always possess ambitious and unprincipled individuals of talents and influence.—That the proposed addition to the constitution contained language inconsistent with that commanding voice of the original constitution by which the House of Representatives is directed to make an election of President at all events; and that, although the imperative title could not be considered as intended to coerce moral volition, it was improper, after commanding the House to make a choice, immediately to tell them they may do it or not as they please. That this provision seemed to invite to corruption, and to open a broader avenue through which intrigue and ambition might advance to the very vitals of our republican system, than any free people had ever established as a radical principle of their constitution.—That it was dangerous to alter the constitution with precipitation, and to insist upon blending with a principle which the public sentiment unequivocally demanded, a novel principle which the people had never contemplated. That it was irrational to conclude that the discriminating principle would be lost by

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SIR,

I DULY received a communication from His Excellency the Governor, covering a resolution of the Council and General Assembly, instructing the Senators, and requesting the Representatives of the people of the State, in Congress, to use their exertions to obtain an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for a distinct designation of the votes for President and Vice-President. Previously to the arrival of this communication, a resolution providing for that object had passed the House of Representatives by a large constitutional majority, and was sent to the Senate for their consideration; for that resolution my vote was given. The Senate did not act upon the resolution, but originated a new one, contemplating another material alteration in the Constitution, connected with the principle of designation. The alteration to which I allude is a provision that in case the House of Representatives shall not make a choice of President, when the right of making such choice devolves upon them, before the fourth day of March, the Vice-President elect shall be President for the next four years. To the resolution from the Senate, myself and six other members of my own political sentiments, four from Massachusetts, one from Pennsylvania, and one from Virginia, after making fruitless attempts to amend it, were compelled by the dictates of conscience to give our decided dissent: And it becomes me, in the peculiar situation in which I stand, respectfully to offer to the Legislature of the State which I have the honor to represent, the reasons for my conduct.

We were all attached to the great principle of designation, but we thought the additional provision of the Senate calculated to re produce the same evil which that principle was intended to remove, by creating new probabilities of the introduction of a man to the Presidency, who was never contemplated as a suitable candidate for that office, either by the people or the electors. We urged that the day would probably soon arrive, when new political interests would arise in our country, and numerous candidates be presented for the Presidency. That upon the establishment of the principle of discrimination, the office of *Vice-President would become of minor consideration*, and the public attention would be turned upon all the most prominent characters in the Union, merely as candidates for that of President. That two large States, each involving several smaller States within the circle of its influence, might present two candidates, equally and pre-eminently qualified for the office of President, and equal, or nearly equal, in the number of electoral suffrages, to the House of Representatives: That each of those great States might be obstinate in its pretensions, and that several small States might, as happened at the last election, be divided and give no vote; that it would be in the power of two or three individuals to prevent an election; that the Vice-President, already chosen, either by the electors or the Senate, would be enabled to promise those individuals the first offices in the power of the executive to bestow, although they might be as totally unqualified for them as himself for the Presidency, and that he might make this promise with a perfect certainty of being able to perform it, if they should protract the election until the fourth day of March. We urged that this could not be considered as an extreme case, because it could not be considered as improbable that the American people, although now virtuous, would be, at no remote time, in some degree corrupted, and would always possess ambitious and unprincipled individuals of talents and influence.—That the proposed addition to the constitution contained language inconsistent with that commanding voice of the original constitution by which the House of Representatives is directed to make an election of President at all events; and that, although the imperative style could not be considered as intended to coerce moral volition, it was improper, after commanding the House to make a choice, immediately to tell them they may do it or not as they please. That this provision seemed to invite to corruption, and to open a broader avenue through which intrigue and ambition might advance to the very vitals of our republican system, than any free people had ever established as a radical principle of their constitution.—That it was dangerous to alter the constitution with precipitation, and to insist upon blending with a principle which the public sentiment unequivocally demanded, a novel principle which the people had never contemplated. That it was irrational to conclude that the discriminating principle would be lost by

rejection of the present resolution, a conference with the Senate might follow, and an accommodation immediately be made, or the Senate might proceed to consider the resolution sent from the House, and the probable result would be its adoption.

Although almost every member in the majority allowed our objections to possess great weight, we were not favored with many answers to our arguments. We were only told that the evils we feared might never be experienced; and that if we did not adopt the resolution in the form in which it passed the Senate, we should in all probability lose its principle altogether.

The members who generally constitute the minority in the House upon political questions supported our objections, but relied principally upon a point which I consider as untenable, viz. that a principle of discrimination between the votes for President and Vice-President impairs the privileges and relative weight of the small states in the Union. They supported this position with much sincerity and ingenuity, but I could not discover great force in their arguments.

I possessed the sentiments of the legislature and people of Vermont, with respect to the question of designation, but could not anticipate their opinion upon extraneous subjects, and therefore felt myself at liberty to vote against the resolution, which was carried by the casting vote of the Speaker. It was matter of great consolation to me in this painful situation, to find so many members, of the same political sentiments with myself, and of much greater political experience, uniting with me in opinion; a circumstance which will preserve me from the imputation of having adopted a solitary and eccentric opinion, from prepossessions adverse to cool reflection.

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LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

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FRANCE. PARIS, FEB. 20, 1805.

A DEPUTATION from the Legislative Body was introduced to His Majesty, the Emperor, when President Fontanes, delivered an address; to which the Emperor made the following reply:

"GENTLEMEN, DEPUTIES, &c.

"When I resolved to write to the King of England, I made a sacrifice of the most dutiful sentiments, and the purest motives. I was influenced by a desire to spare the blood of MY people. I shall always be ready to make the same sacrifices. My fame, my happiness, I have placed in the welfare of the present generation. I was desirous, as far as lay in my power, to render philanthropic and magnanimous ideas the prevalent ones of the present age. It belongs to me, whose sentiments cannot be ascribed to weakness; it belongs to us, to the best natured, the most enlightened, and most benevolent people, to remind the nations of Europe, that they make together but one family, and every undertaking which they execute in their civil divisions, militates against the general welfare. Gentlemen, deputies of the legislative body, I depend upon your assistance, as well as upon the valour of my army."

ENGLAND. LONDON, FEB. 26, 1805.

The sense of Parliament now appears, from the great majorities on the important questions lately discussed, to be decidedly in favor of Administration. The country has received with satisfaction and sanctioned with its warmest approbation, the decision of its representatives. The language held by all the Members of Administration, proves that the most perfect concord reigns in the Cabinet, and that the tales of jealousy and dissention between Mr. Pitt and Lord Sidmouth are entirely without foundation.

We can undertake to assure our readers, that in consequence of the scarcity which is now severely felt throughout the whole of Spain, orders have been dispatched to the Commanders of our squadrons and cruizers off the Spanish Coast to permit all neutral vessels freighted with grain to pass unmolested: and even to allow all kinds of shipping of the same description, unless they have enemy's property on board. The strictness maintained in the blockade of Cadiz was merely a measure of discretion, exercised by the Commander in Chief on that station: and we are enabled to state, that orders have been sent out to him to discontinue the blockade. The dispatches are now on their way, in Le Vengeur sloop of war. Another communication which we have to make will not fail to give cordial satisfaction to the generous feelings of the country. It has been finally settled, that all private property, without any exception or limitation whatever, found on board the Spanish vessels captured by his Majesty's ships, shall be returned to the owners. Directions to this effect have been already issued.

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Mr. PITT's BUDGET.

Mr. Pitt opened the Budget yesterday.—His statement of the flourishing state of the country, its prosperity and wealth, exemplified in a most marked manner by the terms upon which so large a Loan as 22½ millions has been negotiated, appeared to give very general satisfaction. But our readers will see in the very accurate report we have given of the Minister's speech, that he confined himself to mere arithmetical statements and calculations.—He did not introduce them with any prefatory remarks—He did not conclude them with any general observations—he never once directed his attention to the Continent, and he seemed cautiously to abstain from entering into a view of the State of the Continental Powers, and of their disposition towards this country.—He seemed with equal caution to check the natural ardour and force of his eloquence, which might have led him to one of those powerful and brilliant contrasts, between the situation of the people of Great-Britain and France, with which he has so often delighted and animated his country. As surely there never was a period, in which a contrast so decisively honourable to this Country could be drawn as at present; his confining so rich a mind as his to mere arithmetical statements, must have been produced by causes of a political nature.—In this, perhaps, indecisive State of the Continent—in this Position of Affairs, in which the Enemy have considered our Answer as not rendering a further and favourable Communication from us hopeless. Mr. Pitt might think it prudent to avoid every thing, that might tend to irritate and to exasperate.

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Orders have been repeated to our squadron off Cadiz, not to hinder neutral vessels from passing into that port freighted with grain.

MARCH 5. Government are in daily expectation of the Emperor Alexander's answer to his Majesty's communication respecting the late overture made by Bonaparte.

Three per cent. Consuls this day, were at 58.

Mr. Pitt has concluded his bargain for the loan of Twenty-two Millions and an half. The terms are more favourable for the country than those of last year. The Income Tax is to be augmented; and new taxes on letters, salt, pleasure-horses, and legacies left to strangers.

Nine French gun-vessels have been captured off Brest, by the Melampus frigate.

The Portuguese Government have permitted the publication of the vapid and indecent Manifesto of the Spanish Prince of Peace in the Court Gazette: and Lord Robert Fitzgerald, our Ambassador at Lisbon, has presented a spirited and energetic Memorial to the Portuguese Government on the subject.

Bonaparte has *given* the Dutch a new Constitution.—Schimmelpennick is to be at the head of it;—and all the military force of the State to be under the controul of the French Emperor.

Detachments from the French army in the kingdom of Naples, are on the march towards Upper Italy, to watch the Austrian cordon.

Numbers of valuable Spanish prizes continue daily to arrive.

The Gazette of Saturday night contains a Proclamation for permitting the importation of corn and other provisions from the United States of America, into his majesty's North American colonies.

The reports of the total exclusion of American vessels from the harbours of Jamaica is evidently unfounded. It appears to have originated in a misconception of the orders which have been issued, not only at Jamaica, but at most of the other West-India settlements, for enforcing the provisions of the 28th of his present Majesty, relative to the trade both with the United States and the British plantations in North America.

Neutral vessels, freighted with the produce of the French Colonies, are admitted into the ports of France, on paying the same duties as are imposed on French bottoms, which is one third less than on foreign ships. This encouragement has induced several Americans to embark in this carrying trade, which they disguise by conveying the produce first to the United States, and then covering it with fresh papers.

The Revolutionaire, of 44 guns, Capt. Hotham, has brought from New-York 200 000 dollars, as part of a payment due to this country from the United States, for the subsistence of the American Loyalists. She had the quickest run ever known; being only 16 days on her passage.

MARCH 7.—No Continental intelligence has been received since our last. The offer of the King of Prussia to mediate between this country and France, it is believed, in certain political circles, has been accepted by the latter power: or rather, it has been signified by the French Ambassador at the Court of Berlin, that such an interference was expected, and would be considered as a manifestation of a wish on the part of Prussia, to preserve the peace of the Continent.

The Expedition, which was to sail from Portsmouth, appears to have been abandoned for the present—although a number of transports continue in that harbour in a state of complete preparation. But it is subsequently stated, under date of Portsmouth, February 24th, that 102 transports at, and in the vicinity of that port, are ready to sail at the shortest notice—42 of them copper-bottomed for the reception of troops—45 for horses, and 15 for ordnance-stores.

According to the monthly statement of the British navy, the total number of the ships now in commission is 695 of which 105 are of the line, 21 fifty gun ships, 141 frigates, and 428 sloops of war.—There are besides 78 ships of the line, repairing, building, and in ordinary, and a great number of smaller vessels; making the grand total 918 ships, of which 183 are of the line. Of cutters, armed brigs, and hired vessels, there are about 150, which, added to the number of ships of superior force, would make the British naval force at present amount to 1068 ships of war, of different descriptions.

Prince Eugene Beauhernois, son of her Imperial Majesty Josephine, is stated to be on his way to Italy, accompanied by a strong escort. He arrived at Lyons on the 5th, with a detachment of the Imperial guards, and a body of cavalry. He is probably a fore-runner to the change which is to take place in the state of Lombardy.

Mr. Pitt has now four times the majority with which he said a few months ago he should be satisfied to carry on the business of the nation. That number he then wished for was 50; he had on Tuesday evening a majority of upwards of 200.

BY THE MAILS.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.

IT is intimated in the Washington Federalist that Mr. Crowninshield has declined his recent appointment to the head of the naval department, and that Commodore Preble is to supply the place. We have reason; from private information, to believe that the intimation is correct, and we most sincerely congratulate our country upon the occasion. With a Preble at the head of the naval department, we shall hear no more of a frigate dispatched to the blockade of an enemy's port *without gun-carriages!*

New-York Democracy.—It appears to be a fortunate circumstance for the *genuine republicans* of New-York, that the session of the Legislature closed as early as it did.—Dissentions among the democrats in that body had risen to a higher pitch than even in our Legislature. It appears that just at the termination of the session, two of their "*grave and reverend*" senators, both of them judges, both of them lately very popular leaders in the democratic party, and both of them upwards of sixty years of age, having taken different sides upon the late division of parties, actually came to fisty-cuffs in the Senate-chamber. The two champions are, *Judge* Taylor and *Judge* Purdy. Their *honours* commenced, by very courteously tendering to each other the epithet *rascal*; and they concluded by presenting fists in the place of words, when judge Taylor knocked judge Purdy down upon the floor of the Senate-chamber.—Such is the dignity and decorum with which our public affairs are now conducted, by those whom we the people have delighted to honour!

NEW-YORK, April 15.

Yesterday's Mail furnishes us with the following Document, corroborative of the late accounts from the West-Indies, stating that the trade of America with Hispaniola was interdicted by the French, on pain of *death*. It is an official paper, and entitled to credit.

L. FERRAND, *General of Brigade, Commander in Chief of St. Domingo, acting as Captain-General, and a member of the Legion of Honor.*

Experience has, for too much time, taught the General, that all kind of regard and modification towards those scoundrels, who maintain the rebellion in Hispaniola, by furnishing every thing necessary to the rebels, against the will and approbation of their respective governments, and who, by those acts of cupidity, dishonor the flags they sail under; and finding the necessity of putting a stop to rapacity, and to treat them as *pirates*, has proclaimed and proclaims—

ART. 1.—All individuals, whomsoever, found on board of any vessel or vessels, allies or neutrals, bound to any ports in Hispaniola, occupied by the rebels, shall suffer death.

Those found on board of any vessel, allies or neutrals, coming out of any ports in Hispaniola, occupied by the rebels, shall suffer death.

Those found at two leagues distance, from any port on the coast of Hispaniola, occupied by the rebels, on board of allies or neutrals, shall suffer death.

ART. 2.—The General informs, that all prisoners made in those different cases shall be brought into one of the ports of Hispaniola occupied by the French, to be tried by a Military Commission, which is to pronounce sentence.

ART. 3.—This proclamation shall be put into execution on the 1st Floreal (21st April) and until that time all the preceding proclamations, in order to prevent all kinds of communication, with the coast of Hispaniola, occupied by the rebels, shall be strictly executed.

rejection of the present resolution, a conference with the Senate might follow, and an accommodation immediately be made, or the Senate might proceed to consider the resolution sent from the House, and the probable result would be its adoption.

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Three per cent. Consuls this day, were at 58.

Mr. Pitt has concluded his bargain for the loan of Twenty-two Millions and an half. The terms are more favourable for the country than those of last year. The Income Tax is to be augmented; and new taxes on letters, salt, pleasure-horses, and legacies left to strangers.

Nine French gun-vessels have been captured off Brest, by the Melampus frigate.

The Portuguese Government have permitted the publication of the vapid and indecent Manifesto of the Spanish Prince of Peace in the Court Gazette: and Lord Robert Fitzgerald, our Ambassador at Lisbon, has presented a spirited and energetic Memorial to the Portuguese Government on the subject.

Bonaparte has *given* the Dutch a new Constitution.—Schimmelpennick is to be at the head of it;—and all the military force of the State to be under the controul of the French Emperor.

Detachments from the French army in the kingdom of Naples, are on the march towards Upper Italy, to watch the Austrian cordon.

Numbers of valuable Spanish prizes continue daily to arrive.

The Gazette of Saturday night contains a Proclamation for permitting the importation of corn and other provisions from the United States of America, into his majesty's North American colonies.

The reports of the total exclusion of American vessels from the harbours of Jamaica is evidently unfounded. It appears to have originated in a misconception of the orders which have been issued, not only at Jamaica, but at most of the other West-India settlements, for enforcing the provisions of the 28th of his present Majesty, relative to the trade both with the United States and the British plantations in North America.

Neutral vessels, freighted with the produce of the French Colonies, are admitted into the ports of France, on paying the same duties as are imposed on French bottoms, which is one third less than on foreign ships. This encouragement has induced several Americans to embark in this carrying trade, which they disguise by conveying the produce first to the United States, and then covering it with fresh papers.

The Revolutionaire, of 44 guns, Capt. Hotham, has brought from New-York 200 000 dollars, as part of a payment due to this country from the United States, for the subsistence of the American Loyalists. She had the quickest run ever known; being only 16 days on her passage.

MARCH 7.—No Continental intelligence has been received since our last. The offer of the King of Prussia to mediate between this country and France, it is believed, in certain political circles, has been accepted by the latter power: or rather, it has been signified by the French Ambassador at the Court of Berlin, that such an interference was expected, and would be considered as a manifestation of a wish on the part of Prussia, to preserve the peace of the Continent.

The Expedition, which was to sail from Portsmouth, appears to have been abandoned for the present—although a number of transports continue in that harbour in a state of complete preparation. But it is subsequently stated, under date of Portsmouth, February 24th, that 102 transports at, and in the vicinity of that port, are ready to sail at the shortest notice—42 of them copper-bottomed for the reception of troops—45 for horses, and 15 for ordnance-stores.

According to the monthly statement of the British navy, the total number of the ships now in commission is 695 of which 105 are of the line, 21 fifty gun ships, 141 frigates, and 428 sloops of war.—There are besides 78 ships of the line, repairing, building, and in ordinary, and a great number of smaller vessels; making the grand total 918 ships, of which 183 are of the line. Of cutters, armed brigs, and hired vessels, there are about 150, which, added to the number of ships of superior force, would make the British naval force at present amount to 1068 ships of war, of different descriptions.

Prince Eugene Beauhernois, son of her Imperial Majesty Josephine, is stated to be on his way to Italy, accompanied by a strong escort. He arrived at Lyons on the 5th, with a detachment of the Imperial guards, and a body of cavalry. He is probably a fore-runner to the change which is to take place in the state of Lombardy.

Mr. Pitt has now four times the majority with which he said a few months ago he should be satisfied to carry on the business of the nation. That number he then wished for was 50; he had on Tuesday evening a majority of upwards of 200.

BY THE MAILS.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.

IT is intimated in the Washington Federalist that Mr. Crowninshield has declined his recent appointment to the head of the naval department, and that Commodore Preble is to supply the place. We have reason; from private information, to believe that the intimation is correct, and we most sincerely congratulate our country upon the occasion. With a Preble at the head of the naval department, we shall hear no more of a frigate dispatched to the blockade of an enemy's port *without gun-carriages!*

New-York Democracy.—It appears to be a fortunate circumstance for the *genuine republicans* of New-York, that the session of the Legislature closed as early as it did.—Dissentions among the democrats in that body had risen to a higher pitch than even in our Legislature. It appears that just at the termination of the session, two of their "*grave and reverend*" senators, both of them judges, both of them lately very popular leaders in the democratic party, and both of them upwards of sixty years of age, having taken different sides upon the late division of parties, actually came to fisty-cuffs in the Senate-chamber. The two champions are, *Judge* Taylor and *Judge* Purdy. Their *honours* commenced, by very courteously tendering to each other the epithet *rascal*; and they concluded by presenting fists in the place of words, when judge Taylor knocked judge Purdy down upon the floor of the Senate-chamber.—Such is the dignity and decorum with which our public affairs are now conducted, by those whom we the people have delighted to honour!

NEW-YORK, April 15.

Yesterday's Mail furnishes us with the following Document, corroborative of the late accounts from the West-Indies, stating that the trade of America with Hispaniola was interdicted by the French, on pain of *death*. It is an official paper, and entitled to credit.

L. FERRAND, *General of Brigade, Commander in Chief of St. Domingo, acting as Captain-General, and a member of the Legion of Honor.*

Experience has, for too much time, taught the General, that all kind of regard and modification towards those scoundrels, who maintain the rebellion in Hispaniola, by furnishing every thing necessary to the rebels, against the will and approbation of their respective governments, and who, by those acts of cupidity, dishonor the flags they sail under: and finding the necessity of putting a stop to rapacity, and to treat them as *pirates*, has proclaimed and proclaims—

ART. 1.—All individuals, whomsoever, found on board of any vessel or vessels, allies or neutrals, bound to any ports in Hispaniola, occupied by the rebels, shall suffer death.

Those found on board of any vessel, allies or neutrals, coming out of any ports in Hispaniola, occupied by the rebels, shall suffer death.

Those found at two leagues distance, from any port on the coast of Hispaniola, occupied by the rebels, on board of allies or neutrals, shall suffer death.

ART. 2.—The General informs, that all prisoners made in those different cases shall be brought into one of the ports of Hispaniola occupied by the French, to be tried by a Military Commission, which is to pronounce sentence.

ART. 3.—This proclamation shall be put into execution on the 1st Floreal (21st April) and until that time all the preceding proclamations, in order to prevent all kinds of communication, with the coast of Hispaniola, occupied by the rebels, shall be strictly executed.

ART. 4.—Of this present proclamation registered at the colonial inspection, one hundred copies are printed, published and posted up in all the chief places, round the east part of Hispaniola, and all necessary steps shall be taken to its publicity, in all the islands and continent of America.

Done at the Head-Quarters of the General of St. Domingo the 16th Pluviose, year the 13th (5th February, 1805.)

The General Commander in Chief, acting as Captain General and Member of the Legation of Honor.

(Signed) L. FERRAND.

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A letter was received in town yesterday, via Baltimore, stating that the British squadron under the command of Admiral Cochrane had arrived in the West-Indies, and were blockading the French fleet at Fort-Royal Martinique.

A gentleman, who on Friday last, arrived in town from Porto-Rico, informs, that just before he sailed, a packet arrived there in 18 days from Corunna, bringing a file of Madrid gazettes, one of which stated, that Bonaparte had consented to Moreau's taking the command of the Spanish army—that he had been sent, with several French engineers, to reconnoitre the ground most favourable for making fortifications for besieging Gibraltar, and that he had informed his Catholic Majesty, that if he would furnish him an army of 60,000 men, he would forfeit his life if he did not take Gibraltar. This army was immediately granted, and the attack was to commence without delay.

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We learn from Mr. Smith, supercargo of the ship John Jones, from Marseilles, that they were boarded in the gulf of Lyons by several of Lord Nelson's squadron. The Lieutenant of one of the frigates informed, that the Admiral's ship, with others, were off Toulon; that the French fleet had put to sea, with 8000 troops, in a gale, but all returned dismasted, except a 74 and a frigate, which had not been heard of; and that General Moreau had taken the command of the Spanish army, and pledged himself to his Catholic Majesty to take Gibraltar. The General and suite were reconnoitering the neutral ground between Gibraltar and St. Roche.

Capt. Paddock, from the city of St. Domingo and Porto-Rico, informs, that the Egyptian army appeared off St. Carlo the 5th of March, and on the same morning shot a French General who was walking on the ramparts. On the 8th they crossed the river, and pitched their tents. On the 11th the French General Debarque, at the head of four hundred troops, made a sortie from St. Carlo, and routed the besiegers (who lost their commander and one hundred troops) after a smart skirmish of four hours, with the loss of only three men killed and five wounded, including General Debarque, slightly. On the succeeding day General Ferrand ordered all the shipping to leave the port, on account of the injury they would sustain from the firing of the negroes; and compelled them to take on board all the women and children in the place, and convey them to Porto-Rico. Capt. Paddock received sixty of these unfortunate persons on board his vessel. The garrison at St. Domingo consisted of about 4000 troops, well supplied with arms, ammunition and provisions; and the commander in chief apprehended no danger from the threatened attack.

BOSTON, April 23.

FRENCH TOULON FLEET.

The arrival of a French squadron from Toulon, in the West-Indies, is among the other rumours of the day. We are satisfied, it is not the case; and that the squadron which left Toulon some time since, returned to port, after being at sea a few days; having the two frigates at sea, which fell in with the homeward-bound English vessels from Malta, as related some time since. A late arrival from Leghorn, confirms our opinion; and adds, that Lord Nelson, with a part of the squadron, had again taken his station off Toulon.

FROM THE WEST-INDIES.

From the West-Indies we shall daily expect to hear of some important events. It is impossible, from the various and contradictory reports which are brought by different sailers of vessels, to determine where the French pillaging squadron are at present. It is however, very probable, that before this time, Admiral Cochran's Squadron, spoken on the 30th of March last, in lat. 13. N. long. 48. W.) by the Brig Caravan, which arrived at this port on Friday last, has had an interview with them. The attack on Jamaica is an improbable story.—We have accounts from Montego-Bay to March 25 when all was well.

We understand that the gun-boats intended to be employed against Tripoli, will all sail from different ports of the United States on the 1st of May weather permitting; and that a premium of 400 dollars will be given to the officers and crew of the boat which shall arrive first at the place of destination.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1805.

"*Be Just, and fear not,*
Let all the Ends thou aim'st at, be thy Country's,
Thy God's, and Truth's."

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

An arrival at New-York, in 35 days from Glasgow, has furnished London dates to the 7th of March last;—which are more than twenty days later than before received.—They, however, do not furnish any very interesting intelligence.

On the subject of pacific negociations, we find very little is said, and that little of no further authority, than what is to be allowed to mere Rumour. In one instance it is stated, that, at the *instigation* of France, Prussia had consented to become a Mediator between her and England; in another, that France had *accepted* the Mediation of Prussia; [very strange indeed] and in the third instance that the British government was waiting the answer of the Russian Emperor, on Bonaparte's Communication to the King of England.—These are the *reports*, which appear in the London prints, on the side of *Peace*; opposed to them, are the *facts*, that five millions of the new loan, which Mr. Pitt has with less difficulty obtained, and on better terms, than have for many years before, been effected, are set apart for continental purposes; and that the most active exertions have been long making, in England, for an Expedition of no common magnitude, and which from its nature, must be intended for some effective operations on the continent. To these facts, an opinion is irresistably urged, that neither the Courts of Russia nor England, can for a moment, entertain the belief, that Bonaparte is sincere in his wishes for the establishment of a General Peace, on such a solid basis, as shall afford to the different parties, an ample and sufficient guaranty of its security; and without this, Great-Britain would not survive a state of Peace with France a twelve month.—While the genius of Bonaparte governs so powerful and *warlike* a nation as France now is, its neighbours have no security but in arms; and they must continue to sleep on them, so long as he is permitted, by Providence, to wield the Gallic sceptre.

A selection of the most important and interesting articles, received by the above-mentioned arrival, will be found under the foreign head in this day's Mercury.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS!

On this subject we have had frequent occasion to remark since the democrats got into power. Few have forgotten the clamour raised by these men about the Sedition law of the Federalists, which prohibited the *publication of wilful and malicious falsehoods.* They often, at this day, in their writings and conversations, allude to this law as a measure of *great grievance* and particular vexation to the *rights of the press!* But no sooner was this law repealed, or suffered to expire by its own limitation, than they introduced the *crown law of England* in prosecutions for libels, and forbade the accused giving the *truth in evidence!* All the democratic presses, and democratic lovers of the liberty of the press, either openly applauded or silently acquiesced in this *improvement of republican invention*, inasmuch as it was employed, exclusively, to silence *federal presses!*—But a sad turn has now taken place.

Mr. Cheatham, the great democratic printer of New-York, is to be prosecuted by the Attorney-General of that state for an alledged libel on its democratic Legislature, in pursuance of a resolution of both houses. The charges made by Mr. Cheatham against the Legislature are *direct* and *unequivocal*; he says that body is *venal* and *corrupt*, and that in passing the law incorporating the Merchants' Bank, a majority was obtained in both houses by *bribery!* The resolution directing the Attorney General to prosecute, passed both houses by a large majority. The following day, a member, a friend of Mr. Cheatham, moved that he, Cheatham, be allowed to give the *truth* in evidence, as a justification, on his trial; but this was *opposed by the majority* and finally passed in the NEGATIVE! Now, Democrats, what think ye of Federal Sedition Laws!

AGAIN!

As the Legislature had determined to prosecute Mr. Cheatham, the democratic printer, a member, probably from an impression that federal printers ought at least to experience as hard times as democratic, moved that the Attorney-General be directed to prosecute Mr. Coleman the Editor of the N. Y. Evening Post, for publishing a libel on Mr. Jefferson! What business the Legislature had with libels on Mr. Jefferson, or any other individual, is not necessary to enquire. Mr. Coleman, with respect to Mr. Jefferson, had been about as plain as Mr. Cheatham with the Legislature. He had explicitly charged Mr. Jefferson with the most infamous crimes, and this with the open avowal of an intention to give *ample room* for *prosecution*, if Mr. Jefferson, or any of his *friends* felt disposed to undertake the measure:—But strange to tell, this *democratic* Legislature, which had determined to prosecute their first and greatest *democratic* printer in the state, refused, yes, reader, absolutely refused to concur in any measure to bring to trial and punishment that *Coleman*, who is the leading federal printer in New-York, and greatest eye-sore to Mr. Jefferson in the nation.

"No joy so great but runneth to an end,
"No hap so hard but may in time amend."

Col. Burr, it is reported, (says a late Philadelphia paper) is to be appointed Governor of Louisiana in the room of C. C. Claiborne!

Andrew Allen jun. Esq. is appointed by His Britannic Majesty, British Consul for the States of Massachusetts, New-Hampshire, Rhode-Island and Connecticut.

The Litchfield Monitor enumerates the various items of pretence preparatory to and consequent on the late trial of Judge Chase, making the aggregate amount 57,400 dollars;—and then remarks: "*Fifty-seven thousand four hundred dollars*, at least, of the *people's money*, expended in supporting *party malice* against a just upright Judge, whom his very *enemies* were obliged to acquit!—How many such things will it take to make HONEST DEMOCRATS open their eyes?"

Massachusetts Election.—In 400 towns in Massachusetts the votes for Governor stand as follows:

Strong, (*fed.*)	34,216
Sullivan, (*demo.*)	32,060
Federal majority,	2,156

There are but few more towns to be heard from; they will probably increase Strong's major[ity].

Connecticut.—In no State have the revolutionary tricks of democracy and jacobinism been practised with more impudence and perseverance than in Connecticut. But, Heaven be praised, she keeps her erect attitude. Her Spring Elections were made on the 3d inst. and her amiable and virtuous Chief Magistrate, Governor Trumbull, is re-elected by his usual honorable majority; and the Federalists in the House of Representatives do not diminish.—We have some towns which sent democrats the last year, now send Federal Republicans.—*Boston Centinel.*

We were misinformed when we stated in our last, that Jon Sands Esq. was re-elected a Representative to the General Assembly, of this State, from New-Shoreham.—We have since learnt, that he was removed, and that Mr. John Gor[don], was elected in his stead.

The price of flour, at the Havanna, by the latest account, had fallen to 10 dollars.

DIED.—In this town, on Thursday last, *Christopher Champlin, Esq.* in the 76th year of his age.—He was, for many years, President of the Bank of Rhode-Island.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, April 26.

ENTERED	*From*
Sloop George, Potter,	Alexandria
Fame, Justin,	New-York
Fame, Wildin,	New-York
Brig Russell, Newton,	Trinidad
CLEARED	*For*
Ship Rose-in-Bloom, Burdi[ck]	Charleston

PHYSIOGNORACE.

D. MELVILL,

BEGS leave to present his most sincere thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of this town and its vicinity, for the very handsome encouragement they have afforded him in the *Profile line*—and flatters himself, that the accuracy of his likenesses, the neatness of his enamel on glass, the general satisfaction he has given, and his best endeavours to please, will merit a censure a continuance of their favours.

He has removed his Pentigraph &c. from the room he lately occupied, to a more commodious situation—one door East (No. 2 Pelham-Street) directly opposite Mr. *Townsend's* Coffee-House; where attendance will be given every day, Sundays excepted, from Nine o'clock in the morning till Nine at night.

Profile likenesses in paper, or elegantly enamelled on glass, warranted correct, at unusual prices.

He has on hand, a great variety of very handsome gilt and burnished profile frames, very low.

Newport, April 26, 1805.

On MONDAY, the 27th of May next, at XI o'clock, A. M. will be exposed to Sale, at Public Auction (if not previously disposed of at Private Sale)

THAT capital estate, situated on Easton's Point, commonly called the Vernon estate, consisting of a large and elegant Dwelling-House, Wharf, Stores, &c. &c.—For particulars apply to the subscribers,

JOHN L. BOSS,
WILLIAM HUNTER.

Newport, April 26, 1805.

FOR SALE

THE well-known, very fast sailing New-York Packet, Sloop AURORA, *Henry Cahoone* master, burthen about 85 tons, built this town two years ago, of the best materials, and by the most experienced workmen.—For further information apply to

MEIN & ROGERS,
No. 77, Thames-Street.

Newport, April 25, 1805.

*** The above Sloop will continue running to New-York as usual until Sept.

NEW GOODS.

JOHN F. TOWNSEND & CO.

Have just Received,

A FRESH supply of Spring GOODS, which they are determined to sell as low as can be any where purchased in Newport.

N. B. Among them are some very Cheap English and India Calicoes.

Newport, April 26, 1805

PALMER & GODE,

At No. 18, LONG WHARF,

Have now on Hand, and for Sale,

A VARIETY of Cabinet Furniture of the newest fashion, which they will dispose of on the lowest terms.

☞ They return their grateful thanks for the favours they have received; and hope, by the most strict attention to their business, to merit the encouragement of their friends and the Public.

Newport, April 26, 1805

NEWPORT INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Stockholders of this Corporation are hereby notified, That in conformity to Charter, their annual meeting for the election of *Directors*, will be holden at their Office on Tuesday, the 7th day of May next, at 4 o'clock P. M.

By Order of the President and Directors,
J. DENISON, *Sec'ry.*

Newport, April 25th, 1805.

FOR SALE,

THAT pleasantly situated Dwelling House, and Lot of Land, No. 6, Spring-street, owned and occupied by the subscriber.—For further particulars and terms apply to

SAMUEL DURFEE.

Newport, April 26, 1805.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
Rhode-Island District.

PURSUANT to a Warrant, to me directed, all persons concerned are hereby to take Notice, that a Libel is filed before DAVID LEONARD BARNES, Esquire, Judge of the District Court of Rhode-Island District, by WILLIAM ELLERY, Esquire, Collector of the District of Newport, in behalf of the United States of America, against Two Bags of Coffee, containing about one hundred and thirty-four pounds nett of Coffee, of foreign growth and produce, and said to have been entered at the Custom-House in New-York, or at some other within the United States for Exportation, with intent to draw back the Duties thereon, and landed or re-landed in said District of Newport contrary to law;—and that Trial will be had on said Libel, at a District Court to be holden at Newport, within and for said District, on the *Second Tuesday* of May next, next, at Nine o'clock in the Forenoon.

W PECK, *Marshal.*

April 26th, 1805.

FOR SALE BY
ISAAC THOMPSON,
Of New-London—the following
Family and Patent Medicines.

DOCTOR Rawson's celebrated STOMACHIC BITTERS, which have proved so regularly efficacious for a few years past, in restoring weak and decayed constitutions, and all that train of complicated complaints, to encounter in the spring and fall seasons. *Price 50 cents a bottle.*

Extract of a letter from Doct. John Wilcox, of Vergennes, (Vermont) to the Proprietor, dated October 20, 1803.

Dear Sir.—I have been one of those that never put much faith in Patent Medicines, until of late; but must acknowledge, by actual experience, that I have received more benefit from Doctor *Rawson's Bitters*, than from all the medicines I ever took before. I have been unwell with a low remittent fever, &c.

Yours, &c. JOHN WILCOX, M. D.
Stamford, 10th Oct. 1803.

Sir.—The sale of Dr. *Rawson's Bitters*, has far exceeded my expectations. The inhabitants seem to approve of them very much. I have sold all you left with me. Those Bitters have had a surprising effect on several of my acquaintance, in restoring appetite and health to those that were quite low. With respect, yours, WM. KING.

Doctor LEE's (Windham) BILIOUS PILLS.—These valuable Pills are a most excellent medicine in all *Bilious Complaints*, and are useful in all other disorders where purges are necessary; they are certain to operate in a short time, without occasioning the least pain or griping. These Pills are too well known and appreciated, through the United States, to need comment in an advertisement.

Dr. RAWSON's ITCH OINTMENT.—A certain cure for that disagreeable complaint called the Itch. It effects a cure in a very short time, and may be applied with the greatest safety. It also cures all other kinds of eruptions on the face or skin. It is very agreeable in smell, and leaves the skin smooth and beautiful. *Price 42 cents a box.*

Dr. COOLEY's VEGETABLE ELIXIR, or COUGH DROPS; the best medicine ever yet discovered, for *Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Spitting of Blood*, and approaching *Consumptions*; and every other disease incident to that organ of life, the *Lungs*. No medicine in use is so justly entitled to praise in curing the above complaints, as this valuable Elixir. *Price 75 cents a bottle.*

☞ The above medicines may also be purchased of JAMES TAYLOR, at his Drug and Medicine-Store, No. 148, Thames-street, Newport, who keeps a constant supply of them; and of most other druggists in the United States.

Newport, April 19, 1805.

Whereas EUNICE, Wife of the subscriber, has behaved herself in a very improper and unbecoming manner.—All persons are hereby forbid harbouring or trusting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting after this date. SIMEON CLARKE

Newport, April 26, 1805

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LATEST FROM EUROPE.

An arrival at New York, in 35 days from Glasgow, has furnished London dates to the 7th of March last;—which are more than twenty days later than before received.—They, however, do not furnish any very interesting intelligence.

On the subject of pacific negociations, we find very little is said, and that little of no further authority, than what is to be allowed to mere Rumour. In one instance it is stated, that, at the *instigation* of France, Prussia had consented to become a Mediator between her and England; in another, that France had *accepted* the Mediation of Prussia; [very strange indeed] and in the third instance that the British government was waiting the answer of the Russian Emperor, on Bonaparte's Communication to the King of England.—These are the *reports*, which appear in the London prints, on the side of *Peace*; opposed to them, are the *facts*, that five millions of the new loan, which Mr. Pitt has with less difficulty obtained, and on better terms, than have for many years before, been effected, are set apart for continental purposes; and that the most active exertions have been long making, in England, for an Expedition of no common magnitude, and which from its nature, must be intended for some effective operations on the continent. To these facts, an opinion is irresistably urged, that neither the Courts of Russia nor England, can for a moment, entertain the belief, that Bonaparte is sincere in his wishes for the establishment of a General Peace, on such a solid basis, as shall afford to the different parties, an ample and sufficient guaranty of its security; and without this, Great-Britain would not survive a state of Peace with France a twelve month.—While the genius of Bonaparte governs so powerful and *warlike* a nation as France now is, its neighbours have no security but in arms; and they must continue to sleep on them, so long as he is permitted, by Providence, to wield the Gallic sceptre.

A selection of the most important and interesting articles, received by the above-mentioned arrival, will be found under the foreign head in this day's Mercury.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS!

On this subject we have had frequent occasion to remark since the democrats got into power. Few have forgotten the clamour raised by these men about the Sedition law of the Federalists, which prohibited the *publication of wilful and malicious falsehoods.* They often, at this day, in their writings and conversations, allude to this law as a measure of *great grievance* and particular vexation to the *rights of the press!* But no sooner was this law repealed, or suffered to expire by its own limitation, than they introduced the *crown law of England* in prosecutions for libels, and forbade the accused giving the *truth in evidence!* All the democratic presses, and democratic lovers of the liberty of the press, either openly applauded or silently acquiesced in this *improvement of republican invention*, inasmuch as it was employed, exclusively, to silence *federal presses!*—But a sad turn has now taken place.

Mr. Cheatham, the great democratic printer of New-York, is to be prosecuted by the Attorney-General of that state for an alledged libel on its democratic Legislature, in pursuance of a resolution of both houses. The charges made by Mr. Cheatham against the Legislature are *direct* and *unequivocal*; he says that body is *venal* and *corrupt*, and that in passing the law incorporating the Merchants' Bank, a majority was obtained in both houses by *bribery!* The resolution directing the Attorney General to prosecute, passed both houses by a large majority. The following day, a member, a friend of Mr. Cheatham, moved that he, Cheatham, be allowed to give the *truth* in evidence, as a justification, on his trial; but this was *opposed by the majority* and finally passed in the NEGATIVE! Now, Democrats, what think ye of Federal Sedition Laws!

AGAIN!

As the Legislature had determined to prosecute Mr. Cheatham, the democratic printer, a member, probably from an impression that federal printers ought at least to experience as hard times as democratic, moved that the Attorney-General be directed to prosecute Mr. Coleman the Editor of the N. Y. Evening Post for publishing a libel on Mr. Jefferson! What business the Legislature had with libels on Mr. Jefferson, or any other individual, is not necessary to enquire. Mr. Coleman, with respect to Mr. Jefferson, had been about as plain as Mr. Cheatham with the Legislature. He had explicitly charged Mr. Jefferson with the most infamous crimes, and this with the open avowal of an intention to give *ample room* for *prosecution*, if Mr. Jefferson, or any of his *friends* felt disposed to undertake the measure:—But strange to tell, this *democratic* Legislature, which had determined to prosecute their first and greatest *democratic* printer in the state, refused, yes, reader, absolutely refused to concur in any measure to bring to trial punishment that *Coleman*, who is the leading federal printer in New-York, and greatest eye-sore to Mr. Jefferson in the nation.

"No joy so great but runneth to an end,
"No hap so hard but may in time amend."

Col. Burr, it is reported, (says a late Philadelphia paper) is to be appointed Governor of Louisiana in the room of C. C. Claiborne!

Andrew Allen jun. Esq. is appointed by His Britannic Majesty, British Consul for the States of Massachusetts, New-Hampshire, Rhode-Island and Connecticut.

The Litchfield Monitor enumerates the various items of offence preparatory to and consequent on the late trial of Judge Chase, making the aggregate amount 57,400 dollars;—and then remarks: "*Fifty-seven thousand four hundred dollars*, at least, of the *people's money*, expended in supporting *party malice* against an upright Judge, whom his very *enemies* are obliged to acquit!—How many such things will it take to make HONEST DEMOCRATS open their eyes?"

Massachusetts Election.—In 400 towns in Massachusetts the votes for Governor stand as follows:

Strong, (fed.)	34,216
Sullivan, (rep.)	32,060
Federal majority,	2,156

There are but few more towns to be heard from; they will probably increase Strong's major.

Connecticut.—In no State have the revolutionary tricks of democracy and jacobinism been practised with more impudence and perseverance than in Connecticut. But, Heaven be praised, the people retain their erect attitude. Her Spring Elections were made on the 3d inst. and her amiable and virtuous Chief Magistrate, Governor Trumbull, is re-elected by his usual honorable majority; and the Federalists in the House of Representatives do not diminish.—We believe some towns which sent democrats the last year, now send Federal Republicans.—*Boston Centinel.*

We were misinformed when we stated in our last, that John Sands Esq. was re-elected a Representative to the General Assembly, of this State, from New-Shoreham.—We have since learnt, that he was removed, and that Mr. John Gorr, was elected in his stead.

The price of flour, at the Havanna, by the latest account, had fallen to 10 dollars.

DIED.—In this town, on Thursday last, *Christopher Champlin, Esq.* in the 76th year of his age.—He was, for many years, President of the Bank of Rhode-Island.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, April 26.

ENTERED	*From*
Sloop George, Potter,	Alexandria
Fame, Jusin,	New-York
Fame, Wildin,	New-York
Brig Russell, Newton,	Trinidad
CLEARED.	*For*
Ship Rose-in-Bloom, Burdit	Charleston

PHYSIOGNORACE.

D. MELVILL,

BEGS leave to present his most sincere thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of this town and its vicinity, for the very handsome encouragement they have afforded him in the *Profile line*—and flatters himself, that the accuracy of his likenesses the neatness of his enamel on glass, the general satisfaction he has given and his best endeavours to please, will merit a censure a continuance of their favours.

He has removed his Pentigraph &c. from the room he lately occupied, to a more commodious situation—one door East (No. 2 Pelham-Street) directly opposite Mr *Townsend's* Coffee-House; where attendance will be given every day, Sundays excepted, from Nine o'clock in the morning till Nine at night.

Profile likenesses in paper, or elegantly enameled on glass, warranted correct, at the usual prices.

He has on hand, a great variety of very handsome gilt and burnished profile frames, very low.

Newport, April 26, 1805.

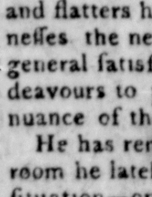
On MONDAY, the 27th of May next, at XI o'clock, A. M. will be exposed to Sale, at Public Auction (if not previously disposed of at Private Sale)

THAT capital estate, situated on Easton's Point, commonly called the Wanton estate, consisting of a large and elegant Dwelling-House, Wharf, Stores, &c. &c.—For particulars apply to the subscribers,

JOHN L. BOSS
WILLIAM HUNTER.

Newport, April 26, 1805.

FOR SALE



THE well-known, very fast sailing New-York Packet, Sloop AUROIA, *Henry Cahoone* master, burthen about 85 tons, built in this town two years ago, of the best materials, and by the most experienced workmen.—For further information apply to

MEIN & ROGERS,
No. 77, Thames Street.

Newport, April 25, 1805.

*** The above Sloop will continue running to New York as usual until Sold.

NEW GOODS.

JOHN F. TOWNSEND & CO.

Have just Received,

A FRESH supply of Spring GOODS, which they are determined to sell as low as can be any where purchased in Newport.

N. B. Among them are some very Cheap English and India Calicoes.

Newport, April 26, 1805

PALMER & COE,

At No. 18, LONG WHARF,

Have now on Hand, and for Sale,

A VARIETY of Cabinet Furniture, of the newest fashion, which they will dispose of on the lowest terms.

☞ They return their grateful thanks for the favours they have received; and hope, by the most strict attention to their business, to merit the encouragement of their friends and the Public.

Newport, April 26, 1805

NEWPORT INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Stockholders of this Corporation are hereby notified, That in conformity to Charter, their annual meeting for the election of *Directors*, will be holden at their Office on Tuesday, the 7th day of May next, at 4 o'clock P. M.

By Order of the President and Directors,

J. DENISON, *Sec'ry.*

Newport, April 25th, 1805.

FOR SALE,

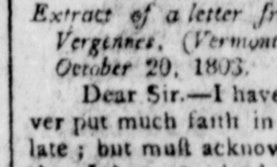
THAT pleasantly situated Dwelling House, and Lot of Land, No. 6, Spring street, owned and occupied by the subscriber.—For further particulars and terms apply to

SAMUEL DURFEE.

Newport, April 26, 1805.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Rhode-Island District.



PURSUANT to a Warrant, to me directed, all persons concerned are hereby to take Notice, that a Libel is filed before DAVID LEONARD BARNES, Esquire, Judge of the District Court of Rhode-Island District, by WILLIAM ELLERY, Esquire, Collector of the District of Newport, in behalf of the United States of America, against Two Bags of Coffee, containing about one hundred and thirty-four pounds nett of Coffee, of foreign growth and produce, and said to have been entered at the Custom-House in New-York, or at some other within the United States for Exportation, with intent to draw back the Duties thereon, and landed or re-landed in said District of Newport contrary to law;—and that Trial will be had on said Libel, at a District Court to be holden at Newport, within and for said District, on the *Second Tuesday* of May next, next, at Nine o'clock in the Forenoon.

W PECK, *Marshal.*

April 26th, 1805.

FOR SALE BY

ISAAC THOMPSON,

Of New-London—the following

Family and Patent Medicines.

DOCTOR Rawson's celebrated STOMACHIC BITTERS, which have proved so regularly efficacious for a few years past, in restoring weak and decayed constitutions, and all that train of complicated complaints, to common in the spring and fall seasons. *Price 50 cents a box.*

Extract of a letter from Doct. John Wilcox, of Vergennes, (Vermont) to the Proprietor, dated October 20, 1803.

Dear Sir.—I have been one of those that never put much faith in Patent Medicines, until of late; but must acknowledge, by actual experience, that I have received more benefit from Doctor *Rawson's Bitters*, than from all the medicines I ever took before. I have been unwell with a low remittent fever, &c.

Yours, &c. JOHN WILCOX, M. D.

Stamford, 10th Oct. 1803.

Sir.—The sale of Dr. *Rawson's Bitters*, has far exceeded my expectations. The inhabitants seem to approve of them very much. I have sold all you left with me. Those Bitters have had a surprising effect on several of my acquaintance, in restoring appetite and health to those that were quite low. With respect, yours, WM. KING.

Doctor LEE's (Windham) BILIOUS PILLS.—These valuable Pills are a most excellent medicine in all *Bilious Complaints*, and are useful in all other disorders where purges are necessary; they are certain to operate in a short time, without occasioning the least pain or griping. These Pills are too well known and appreciated, through the United States, to need comment in an advertisement.

Dr. RAWSON's ITCH OINTMENT.—A certain cure for that disagreeable complaint called the ITCH. It effects a cure in a very short time, and may be applied with the greatest safety. It also cures all other kinds of eruptions on the face or skin. It is very agreeable in smell, and leaves the skin smooth and beautiful. *Price 42 cents a box.*

Dr. COOLEY's VEGETABLE ELIXIR, or COUGH DROPS; the best medicine ever yet discovered, for *Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Spitting of Blood*, and approaching *Consumptions*; and every other disease incident to that organ of life, the *Lungs*. No medicine in use is so justly entitled to praise in curing the above complaints, as this valuable Elixir. *Price 75 cents a bottle.*

☞ The above medicines may also be purchased of JAMES TAYLOR, at his Drug and Medicine-store, No. 148, Thames-street, Newport, who keeps a constant supply of them; and of most other druggists in the United States.

Newport, April 19, 1805.

WHEREAS EUNICE, Wife of the subscriber, has behaved herself in a very improper and unbecoming manner.—All persons are hereby forbid harbouring or trusting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting after this date. SIMEON CLARK.

Newport, April 26, 1805.

POETRY.

WE rarely find, among our modern verſifiers, any thing to be compared with the ſublimity of the following

Extract from "The Botanic Garden."

BY DR. DARWIN.

"WHEN Heaven's dread juſtice ſmites, in crimes o'ergrown,
The blood-nurs'd Tyrant on his purple throne,
GNOMES! your bold forms, unnumber'd arms outſtretch,
And urge the vengeance o'er the guilty wretch.
Thus when CAMBYSES led his barbarous hoſts
From *Perſia*'s rocks to *Egypt*'s trembling coaſts,
Defil'd each hallowed ſtone, and ſacred wood.
And, drunk with fury, ſwell'd the Nile with blood;
Wav'd his proud banners o'er the Theban States,
And pour'd deſtruction thro' her hundred gates;
In dread diviſions march'd the marſhal'd bands,
And ſwarming armies blacken'd all the lands;
By *Memphis* theſe to *Ethiop*'s ſultry plains,
And thoſe to *Hammon*'s ſand-encircled fanes.
Slow as they paſs'd the indignant Temples frown'd,
Low curſes muttering from the vaulted ground;
Long aiſles of Cypreſs wav'd their deepen'd glooms,
And quivering ſpectres grinn'd amid the tombs,
Prophetic whiſpers breath'd from SPHINX's tongue,
And MEMNON's lyre with hollow murmurs rung;
Burſt from each pyramid expiring groans,
And darker ſhadows ſtretch'd their lengthen'd cones.
Day after day, their deathful rout they ſteer,
Guilt in the van, and Rapine in the rear.

GNOMES! as they march'd you hid the gather'd fruits,
The bladed graſs, ſweet grains, and mealy roots;
Scar'd the tir'd quails that journey'd o'er their heads,
Retain'd the locuſts in their earthy beds,
Bade on your ſand no night-born dews diſtil,
Stay'd, with vindictive hands, the ſcanty rill.
Loud o'er the camp the Fiend of Famine ſhrieks,
Calls all her brood, and champs her hundred beaks;
O'er ten ſquare leagues her pennons broad expand,
And twilight ſwims upon the ſhuddering ſand;
Perch'd on her creſt the griffin Diſcord clings,
And Giant murder rides between her wings;
Blood from each clouted hair, and horny quill,
And ſhowers of tears, in blended ſtreams, diſtil;
High pois'd in air her ſpiry neck ſhe bends,
Rolls her keen eye, her dragon claws extends,
Darts from above, and tears, at each fell ſwoop,
With iron fangs, the decimated troop.

Now o'er their heads the whizzing whirlwinds breathe,
And the live deſert pants and ſwims beneath;
Fing'd by the crimſon ſun, vaſt columns riſe
Of eddying ſands, and blacken all the ſkies!
In red arcades the billowy plain ſurround,
And whirling turrets ſtalk along the ground.
Long ranks in vain their ſhining blades extend,
To Demon Gods their knees unhallow'd bend,
Wheel in wide circles, form in hollow ſquare,
And now they front, and now they fly the war,
Pierce the deep tempeſts with lamenting cries,
Preſs their parch'd lips and cloſe their blood-ſhot eyes.
—GNOMES! o'er the waſte you led your myriad powers,
Climb'd on the whirls and aim'd the flinty ſhowers!
Onward reſiſtleſs rolls the infuriate ſurge,
Clouds follow clouds, and mountains mountains urge;
Wave over wave the driving deſert ſwims,
Burſts o'er their heads inhumes their ſtruggling limbs;
Man mounts on man, on camels camels ruſh
Hoſts march on hoſts, and nations nations cruſh,
Whirling in air the winged iſlands fall,
And one great earthy ocean covers all!—
Then ceas'd the ſtorm.—NIGHT bow'd his Ethiop brow
To earth, and liſten'd to the groans below,—
Grim Horror ſhook—awhile the living hill
Heav'd with convulſive throes—and all was ſtill!"

SATURDAY's MONITOR.
No. XXIX.

To aid the cauſe of Virtue and Religion.

BERTHA, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

CHRISTIANITY is ſuppoſed to have been introduced into Britain, either by St. Paul or by ſome of his companions and diſciples, a few years after the middle of the firſt century. In the 5th century, the Britons invaded by the Picts and Scots, called in the aſſiſtance of the Saxons, who were led by two brothers, Hengiſt and Horſa. Theſe foreign auxiliaries, as might have been expected, after vanquiſhing and expelling the Picts and Scots, turned their arrows and ſpears againſt the natives;—diſpoſſeſſed them of their lands, deſtroyed the lives of multitudes, and reduced the reſt, except thoſe who fled into Cornwall and Wales, to the moſt abject ſlavery. The Saxon conquerors, who began in that iſland a new line of kings, were pagans: and they eſtabliſhed paganiſm; which continued predominant, almoſt four centuries. It was by the influence of a *Woman*, in the firſt inſtance, that thoſe idolatrous princes, together with their nobility and the nation in general, were converted to the chriſtian faith.

Clovis, King of France, in the year 496 embraced chriſtianity, which then began in that kingdom. In the 9th century, Ethelbert, King of England, of the Saxon line, married Bertha, the only daughter of Caribert, King of France, who was a deſcendant of Clovis. Before Ethelbert was admitted to this alliance, he was obliged to ſtipulate, that the princeſs ſhould enjoy the free exerciſe of her religion. While Bertha was zealous for the propagation of chriſtianity, ſhe ſupported the credit of her faith by an irreproachable and amiable conduct; and employed every art of inſinuation and addreſs to reconcile her huſband to her religious principles. The ſuperiority of her education, the purity of her morals, and the engaging ſuavity of her manners, gave her an aſcendency over Ethelbert; and, at the ſame time, rendered her extremely popular with courtiers: and thus paved the way for their reception of the chriſtian doctrines.

Ethelbert, not ſuddenly but after taking a conſiderable time for examination, renounced paganiſm and embraced chriſtian ſyſtem; and his courtiers and city followed his example.—A moſt noble conqueſt!—a conqueſt of *hearts*, for the purpoſe of forming in them the principles of true and piety.

A Semiramis, a Zenobia, the Elizabeth of England, and the laſt Catharine of Ruſſia, excite aſtoniſhment, more than love. Their vaſt capacities, their ſplendid talents, equalled by a very few among muchs of the male ſex, are evincive of the powers of the female mind.—But, in the diſplay of ſtrong maſculine features,

——"They roughen to ſenſe, and all
The winning ſoftneſs of her ſex is loſt."

Bertha, on the other hand, ſtanding aloof from bloody feats of war, and from the mazy walks of politics, diſplayed, in her exalted ſtation, the genuine charm and evinced the irreſiſtable power of female virtue. On her character, which was truly feminine, the graces ſhed their mildeſt influence.

Poſſeſſing the kindeſt hearts;—bleſt with a peculiar ſweetneſs of diſpoſition; ſhe won over, by her amiable manners and engaging addreſs, an idolrous King and Court, the beſotted worſhipers of the idol Woden; and allured them to embrace the ſyſtem of divine truth. In that exalted woman, the ſex beholds not only an object to admire and a pattern to imitate.

FOR SALE,
At the office of the Newport Mercury,

A GENERAL aſſortment of School-Books; among which are, Murray's Engliſh Reader; do. Engliſh Grammar; Daboll's and Pike's Arithmetic; Morſe's and Dwight's Geography abridged; Columbian Orator; American Preceptor; Alden's and Webſter's Spelling-Books, by the dozen or ſingle; Dictionaries; Teſtaments, &c. &c.—Alſo an aſſortment of Stationary, among which are, Writing-Paper of different kinds by the ream or ſingle quire; Dutch Quills of the beſt kind; Slates and Slate-Pencil; Writing and Cyphering-Books; Copy Books; Waſers; black-lead Pencils; beſt Pitch Sealing-Wax; Ink-Stands; Ink & Ink-Powder; Playing-Cards; Pen and Pocket Knives; red Morocco Pocket-Books, &c.—Alſo for Sale as above, Seamen's Journals; and an aſſortment of Account-Books; BONNET-PAPER of the beſt kinds by the dozen or ſingle ſheet.—Likewiſe a great variety of Children's Books, &c. &c.—All which will be ſold as cheap, if not cheaper, than can be purchaſed elſewhere.

MEING & ROGERS,
NO. 7, THAMES-STREET,
Have just received, and for SALE,

FORTY Hogſheads Jamaica Rum.
3 pipes Cognac Brandy.
12 quarter-caſks 1ſt quality Sherry Wine.
21 caſks of Malaga Raiſins.
10 cheſts Congou Tea.
4 cheſts Hyſon-Skin do.
6 half-cheſts Bohea do.
1 cheſt Young-Hyſon do.
10 caſks London Porter.
2 caſes pens.
1 bale Mats.
2 caſes Olive Oil.
1 do. Catchup.
4 boxes Muſcatel Raiſins.
A conſtant ſupply of Flour.

Alſo—As uſual an extenſive Aſſortment of Groceries at Wholeſale and Retail.
Newport, April 12, 1805.

FOR SALE BY
W. R. WILDER,

A FEW Tickets in the 7th claſs of South-Hadley Canal Lottery, at the original price of 7 Dollars, till the 18th inſt. when they will riſe:—The above Lottery has 1 prize of 10,000 Dolls.—1 of 5000—1 of 3000—2 of 2000—6 of 1000—7 of 500—90 of 100—100 of 50—200 of 20—4625 of 2 Dolls.—Not 2 Blanks to a prize. The drawing will commence early in May.
Newport, April 12, 1805.

W. R. WILDER,

BEING deſirous to diſpoſe of his preſent ſtock in Trade, conſiſting of a well-choſen aſſortment of Books and Stationary, offers it at wholeſale for caſh, at prime coſt, and at a much leſs advance than uſual at retail:—Any perſon diſpoſed to purchaſe the whole ſtock, ſhall have a credit of 9 and 12 months for approved paper.—An excellent opportunity for a young man out of buſineſs. *Newport, April* 12, 1805.

FOR SALE BY
W. R. WILDER,

SIX hundred Rolls Paper-Hangings and Borders cheaper than ever was Sold in Newport.
Perſons having Books from W. R. Wilder's Circulating Library, are ſolicited to return them: As that branch of buſineſs is diſcontinued from this date. Many ſecond-hand Books for ſale, at half the worth. *Newport, April* 12.

CINCINNATI.

THE Members of the Rhode-Iſland State Society of the Cincinnati are requeſted to wear the uſual Badge of Mourning, on the left Arm, Twenty-one Days, commencing the 14th Inſtant on Account of the Deceaſe of Doctor DAVID OLYPHANT, a Member of the Society.

By Order of the Standing Committee,
DANIEL S. DEXTER, *Sec'ry.*
Providence April 12, 1805.

FOR SALE,

THE Lime-Rock FARM, ſituated within one mile of the town of Newport, containing 130 acres of choice Land, with a good dwelling-houſe, barn, crib, chaiſe-houſe and other out-houſes thereon in good repair; perhaps there is no ſituation in the United States where an elegant building may be erected, that will command ſo extenſive and beautiful a proſpect as on this Farm.—An opportunity now offers itſelf for the man of fortune to accommodate himſelf with an eſtate, ſuited either to buſineſs or pleaſure, ſurpaſſing almoſt any other in New-England.—Any perſon wiſhing to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to Nicholas Taylor, Eſq. or to

JOHN A. COLLINS.
Newport, April 12, 1802.

TIN WARE.

NATHANIEL NASON,
TIN-PLATE WORKER,
Reſpectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general,

THAT he has conſtantly on hand, and for ſale, at his ſhop No. 117, Thames-ſtreet, all kinds of Tin-Ware, and on as reaſonable terms as can be purchaſed in this ſtate. He thanks his friends for paſt favours, and ſolicits a continuance of them.—Caſh and the higheſt price given for Old Pewter and Lead.
Newport, March 15, 1805

GODFREY WENWOOD
HAS FOR SALE,
On the moſt reaſonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin-Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour, of the firſt quality; Molaſſes by the gallon; coarſe and blown Salt by the buſhel; Ginger and Pearl-Aſh by retail.—Alſo Myſtic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.
Newport, Auguſt 9, 1804.

Waſhington, ſs. *Clerk's Office, Supreme Judicial Court, March 26th, A. D.* 1805.

WHEREAS Hannah Lamphier, of South-Kingſtown, in the county of Waſhington, Wife of Jonathan Lamphier, of Newport, in the county of Newport, Mariner, has this day filed her petition in ſaid Office; praying, for certain reaſons therein ſtated, that ſaid Court would paſs a ſentence of Divorce between her and her ſaid Huſband.—Notice is therefore hereby given, to the ſaid Jonathan, to appear, if he ſhall think fit, at the next Supreme Judicial Court, to be holden at South-Kingſtown, within and for the county of Waſhington, on the fourth Monday of April next; then and there to ſhew cauſe (if any he hath) why the prayer of the aforeſaid petition ought not to be granted.

JAMES HELME, *jun. Clerk.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcribers, Executors to the laſt Will and Teſtament of JOHN HADWEN, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Iſland, Merchant, deceaſed; have taken upon themſelves that truſt, and given bonds as the law directs:—And all perſons having demands upon the eſtate of the ſaid John Hadwen, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit the ſame; and all perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are called upon to make payment to

ELIZABETH HADWEN, *Exec'x.*
BENJAMIN HADWEN, *Exec'r.*
Newport, 26th of 10th Mon. 1804.

GIBBS & CHANNING
HAVE FOR SALE,

ST. Peterſburg clean Hemp.
Holland's, Ruſſia and Raven's Duck, of the firſt qualities.
Oznabrigs, Ticklenburghs, Ruſſia Sheeting, and coarſe Linen for Coffee-Bags.
Cables and Cordage, of all dimenſions.
Holland's Gin, and Linſeed Oil.
Windward-Iſland and New-England Rum.
Molaſſes, ſuitable for Retailers—and brown Sugar.
Ruſſia Bar-Iron—Heart and Club-Steel, &c.
Newport, Dec. 7, 1804.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber is the ſurviving Executor to the eſtate of ELIZABETH MILLER, late of Newport, deceaſed, (and is duly qualified according to law.)—All perſons having demands upon the eſtate of the ſaid *Elizabeth Miller*, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit the ſame; and all thoſe indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are called upon to make payment to

WILLIAM ENGS.
Newport, Nov. 6, 1804.

WILLIAM CROOKE
Offers for Sale,

AN aſſortment of genuine Wines.
Jamaica Spirits per hogſhead.
St. Croix Rum per do.
Beſt Holland Geneva per pipe.
1ſt and 4th-proof Cognac, and 4th do. Barcelona } Brandy per pipe
30 quarter-caſks excellent Sherry Wine.
An aſſortment of good Teas.
Bourbon Coffee per bag.
Brown Sugar per hogſhead, box or barrel.
Cotton per bale.
Beſt Negro-head Tobacco per keg.
Pigtail per roll.
York Soap per box.
Boſton Chocolate per do.

Alſo a general and large aſſortment of Groceries, Crockery and Glaſs-Ware, at Wholeſale and Retail.
Newport, Oct. 12, 1804.

NOTICE.

THE Managers of the French-Town Catholic Seminary Lottery, requeſt all perſons indebted to them for Tickets, in ſaid Lottery, to make immediate payment.
East-Greenwich, April 12, 1805

WRAPPING-PAPER,

Of a ſuperior Quality, for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury, by the Dozen or ſingle Ream,—*cheaper than can be purchaſed elſewhere.* *Newport, April* 5.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

JOHN BOURS, jun.

Has juſt received in addition to his former aſſortment, the following GOODS, all of which for Cash will be ſold cheaper than they can be purchaſed in Newport, viz.

BEST ſuperfine black and blue Cloths.
Second do. of all colours.
Middling do.
Mixed of every quality.
Caſſimeres and coatings.
Beſt ſuperfine ſwanſdowns.
Beſt roſe blankets.
Hunter's cord—for pantaleons.
Durants and calimancoes.
Rattinet and wildbores.
Cambric muſlins.
Laced cambricks.
Coloured muſlins.
Superfine chintz and calicoes.
India cottons of every quality.
Fine India tamboured muſlins.
Silk and cotton cords and taſſels.
Camel's-hair Shawls, &c. &c. &c.
Newport, Nov. 10, 1804.

ISAAC & JOSEPH AUSTIN,
At No. 156, Thames-Street,
Have on Hand, and now are ſelling, an excellent Aſſortment of Engliſh, India, and Grocery GOODS, conſiſting of

SUPERFINE, 2d and low-priced Broad-cloths, Caſſimeres, and Velvets.	Hyſon, Young-Hyſon, Hyſon-Skin, Souchong, and Bohea } Freſh Teas
White and coloured 6-4 and 4-4 Cambrics.	Powder'd and Brown Eaſt and Weſt-India Sugars.
Royal-patent Cord.	Superior Flote, French and Carolina Indigo.
Luteſtrings and Perſians, various widths and colours.	Caffia,
Warranted Morocco, Calf-ſkin and ſtuff Shoes.	Pepper,
Cork-Soled Do.	Pimento,
Hats of all prices and qualities, both Engliſh and American manufactured.	Starch,
	Nutmegs—and Ginger.

A freſh ſupply of Cotton Yarn for Warps, filling and knitting; cotton Bed-Ticks, cotton Shirting, &c. all at the manufactory prices.

A few hundred buſhels of coarſe Exuma Salt, ſuitable for dairies, &c.

The above articles will be ſold on reaſonable terms for caſh, or approved credit, and all favours gratefully received.
Newport, 1ſt of 3d mo. 1805.

THE Subſcriber being appointed Adminiſtrator on the eſtate of Capt. RICHARD UPDIKE, late of North-Kingſtown, deceaſed, requeſts all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, to make immediate payment; and all perſons who have demands againſt ſaid eſtate, to preſent the ſame for adjuſtment to

DANIEL E. UPDIKE, *Adm'r.*
Wickford, March 19, 1805.

JOHN BAKER
HAS FOR SALE,

SEventy-three hogſheads St. Croix Rum.
350 dryed Hides.
80 Barrels Tar.
Newport, Auguſt 17, 1804.

Mrs. BRIDGES
At No. 8, Franklin-ſtreet,
Reſpectfully informs her Friends, and the Ladies of Newport in general,

THAT ſhe has juſt received from Europe, an elegant aſſortment of the lateſt faſhionable Millenary, conſiſting of a variety of Hats, Bonnets, Caps, Turbans, military and other Spencers, Cloaks, &c. &c. which will be diſpoſed of on reaſonable terms.

Mrs. B. however anxious to oblige, finds it neceſſary to decline, giving any patterns, or ſending any articles out in future.
Newport, April 12, 1805.

WE the ſubſcribers being, by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Newport, appointed commiſſioners to receive, examine and adjuſt, the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of ABIGAIL CLARKE, late of Newport aforeſaid, Widow, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent; and ſix months being by ſaid Court allowed for that purpoſe, do hereby give notice, that we will attend on ſaid buſineſs at our reſpective dwellings, at any time within the period above preſcribed. No accounts will be received, unleſs properly atteſted.

WILLIAM S. N. ALLAN, } *Com'rs.*
RICHARD BARKER, }

All perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, are required to make immediate payment to

EDWARD TAYER, *Adm'r.*
Newport, April 4, 1805.

SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,
Has for SALE, on Commiſſion,

TWENTY Pipes Geneva.
20 hogſheads St. Croix Rum.
60 hogſheads New-England Rum.
10 hogſheads good Retailing Molaſſes.
300 buſhels old Corn.
200 quintals Scale-Fiſh.
50 barrels prime Beef, put up in the beſt manner for ſhipping.
100 barrels Prime and Meſs Pork.

ALSO

Sundry Dwelling-Houſes, ſituated in different parts of the town; and a quantity of Sheep and Hogs for ſhipping.

LIKEWISE

Any quantity of Mahogany Furniture, of the neweſt faſhion, on reaſonable terms.
Alſo a quantity of ſhip and cabin Bread.

CONSTANTLY kept on Hand, and for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury, Blanks of all Kinds, ſuch as—Bills of Sale; Shipping Papers; Manifeſts; Bills of Lading; Powers of Attorney; Deeds; Writs and Executions, for the Court of Common Pleas; Juſtices Writs, Executions, &c. &c. neatly printed, and on good Paper.

POETRY.

WE rarely find, among our modern verſifiers, any thing to be compared with the ſublimity of the following

Extract from "The Botanic Garden."

BY DR. DARWIN.

"WHEN Heaven's dread juſtice ſmites, in crimes o'ergrown,
The blood-nurs'd Tyrant on his purple throne,
GNOMES! your bold forms, unnumber'd arms outſtretch,
And urge the vengeance o'er the guilty wretch.
Thus when CAMBYSES led his barbarous hoſts
From *Perſia*'s rocks to *Egypt*'s trembling coaſts,
Defil'd each hallowed fane, and ſacred wood.
And, drunk with fury, ſwell'd the Nile with blood;
Wav'd his proud banners o'er the Theban States,
And pour'd deſtruction thro' her hundred gates;
In dread diviſions march'd the marſhal'd bands,
And ſwarming armies blacken'd all the lands;
By *Memphis* theſe to *Ethiop*'s ſultry plains,
And theſe to *Hammon*'s ſand-encircled fanes.
Slow as they paſs'd the indignant Temples frown'd,
Low curſes muttering from the vaulted ground;
Long aiſles of Cypreſs wav'd their deepen'd glooms,
And quivering ſpectres grinn'd amid the tombs,
Prophetic whiſpers breath'd from SPHINX's tongue,
And MEMNON's lyre with hollow murmurs rung;
Burſt from each pyramid expiring groans,
And darker ſhadows ſtretch'd their lengthen'd cones.
Day after day, their deathful rout they ſteer,
Luſt in the van, and Rapine in the rear.

"GNOMES! as they march'd you hid the gather'd fruits,
The bladed graſs, ſweet grains, and mealy roots;
Scar'd the tir'd quails that journey'd o'er their heads,
Retain'd the locuſts in their earthy beds,
Bade on your ſand no night-born dews diſtil,
Stay'd, with vindictive hands, the ſcanty rill.
Loud o'er the camp the Fiend of Famine ſhrieks,
Calls all her brood, and champs her hundred beaks;
O'er ten ſquare leagues her pennons broad expand,
And twilight ſwims upon the ſhuddering ſand;
Perch'd on her creſt the griffin Diſcord clings,
And Giant murder rides between her wings;
Blood from each clotted hair, and horny quill,
And ſhowers of tears, in blended ſtreams, diſtil;
High pois'd in air her ſpiry neck ſhe bends,
Rolls her keen eye, her dragon claws extends,
Darts from above, and tears, at each fell ſwoop,
With iron fangs, the decimated troop.

Now o'er their heads the whizzing whirlwinds breathe,
And the live deſert pants and ſwims beneath;
Fring'd by the crimſon ſun, vaſt columns riſe
Of eddying ſands, and blacken all the ſkies!
In red arcades the billowy plain ſurround,
And whirling turrets ſtalk along the ground.
Long ranks in vain their ſhining blades extend,
To Demon Gods their knees unhallow'd bend,
Wheel in wide circles, form in hollow ſquare,
And now they front, and now they fly the war,
Pierce the deep tempeſts with lamenting cries,
Preſs their parch'd lips and cloſe their blood-ſhot eyes.
--GNOMES! o'er the waſte you led your myriad powers,
Climb'd on the whirls and aim'd the flinty ſhowers!
Onward reſiſtleſs rolls the infuriate ſurge,
Clouds follow clouds, and mountains mountains urge;
Wave over wave the driving deſert ſwims,
Burſts o'er their heads inhumes their ſtruggling limbs;
Man mounts on man, on camels camels ruſh
Hoſts march on hoſts, and nations nations cruſh,
Whirling in air the winged iſlands fall,
And one great earthy ocean covers all!—
Then ceas'd the ſtorm.—NIGHT bow'd his Ethiop brow
To earth, and liſten'd to the groans below,—
Grim Horror ſhook—awhile the living hill
Heav'd with convulſive throes—and all was ſtill!"

SATURDAY's MONITOR.
No. XXIX.

To aid the cauſe of Virtue and Religion.

BERTHA, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

CHRISTIANITY is ſuppoſed to have been introduced into Britain, either by St. Paul or by ſome of his companions and diſciples, a few years after the middle of the firſt century. In the 5th century, the Britons invaded by the Picts and Scots, called in the aſſiſtance of the Saxons, who were led by two brothers, Hengiſt and Horſa. Theſe foreign auxiliaries, as might have been expected, after vanquiſhing and expelling the Picts and Scots, turned their arrows and ſpears againſt the natives;—diſpoſſeſſed them of their lands, deſtroyed the lives of multitudes, and reduced the reſt, except thoſe who fled into Cornwall and Wales, to the moſt abject ſlavery. The Saxon conquerors, who began in that iſland a new line of kings, were pagans: and they eſtabliſhed paganiſm; which continued predominant, almoſt four centuries. It was by the influence of a *Woman*, in the firſt inſtance, that thoſe idolatrous princes, together with their nobility and the nation in general, were converted to the chriſtian faith.

Clovis, King of France, in the year 496, embraced chriſtianity, which then begun in that kingdom. In the 9th century, Ethelbert, King of England, of the Saxon line, married Bertha, the only daughter of Caribert, King of France, who was a deſcendant of Clovis. Before Ethelbert was admitted to this alliance, he was obliged to ſtipulate, that the princeſs ſhould enjoy the free exerciſe of her religion. While Bertha was zealous for the propagation of chriſtianity, ſhe ſupported the credit of her faith by an irreproachable and amiable conduct; and employed every art of inſinuation and addreſs to reconcile her huſband to her religious principles. The ſuperiority of her education, the purity of her morals, and the engaging ſuavity of her manners, gave her an aſcendency over Ethelbert; and, at the ſame time, rendered her extremely popular with courtiers: and thus paved the way for their reception of the chriſtian doctrines.

Ethelbert, not ſuddenly but after taking a conſiderable time for examination, renounced paganiſm and embraced chriſtian ſyſtem; and his courtiers and nity followed his example.—A moſt noble conqueſt!—a conqueſt of *hearts*, for the poſe of forming in them the principles of true and piety.

A Semiramis, a Zenobia the Elizabeth of England, and the laſt Catherine of Ruſſia, excite aſtoniſhment, may even love. Their vaſt capacities, their ſplendid talents, equalled by a very few among myriads of the male ſex, are evincive of the powers of the female mind.—But, in the diſplay of ſtrong maſculine features,

——"They roughen to ſenſe, and all
The winning ſoftneſs of her ſex is loſt."

Bertha, on the other hand, ſtanding aloof from bloody feats of ward from the mazy walks of politics, diſplayed, in her exalted ſtation, the genuine charms and evinced the irreſiſtable power of female virtue. On her character, which was truly feminine, the graces ſhed their mildeſt luſtre.

Poſſeſſing the kindeſt hearts;—bleſt with a peculiar ſweetneſs of diſpoſition; ſhe won over, by her amiable manners and engaging addreſs, an idolatrous King and Court, the beſotted worſhippers of the idol Woden; and allured them to embrace the ſyſtem of divine truth. In that exalted woman, the ſex beholds fully an object to admire and a pattern to imitate.

FOR SALE,

At the office of the Newport Mercury,

A GENERAL aſſortment of School-Books; among which are, Murray's Engliſh Reader; do. Engliſh Grammar; Daboll's and Pike's Arithmetic; Morſe's and Dwight's Geography abridged; Columbian Orator; American Preceptor; Alden's and Webſter's Spelling-Books, by the dozen or ſingle; Dictionaries; Teſtaments, &c. &c.—Alſo an aſſortment of Stationary, among which are, Writing-Paper of different kinds by the ream or ſingle quire; Dutch Quills of the beſt kind; Slates and Slate-Pencils; Writing and Cyphering-Books; Copy Books; Wafers; black-lead Pencils; beſt Scotch Sealing-Wax; Ink-Stands; Ink & Ink-Powder; Playing-Cards; Pen and Pen-Knives; red Morocco Pocket-Books, &c.—Alſo for Sale as above, Seamen's Journals; and an aſſortment of Account-Books; BONNET-PAPER of the beſt kind by the dozen or ſingle ſheet.—Likewiſe a great variety of Children's Books, &c. &c.—All which will be ſold as cheap, if not cheaper, than be purchaſed elſewhere.

MEIN & ROGERS,

NO., THAMES-STREET,

Have juſt received, and for SALE,

FORTY Hogſheads Jamaica Rum.
3 pipes Cognac Brandy.
12 quarteſks 1ſt quality Sherry Wine.
21 caſks of Malaga Raiſins.
10 cheſts Chong Tea.
4 cheſts Hyſon-Skin do.
6 half-chs Bohea do.
1 cheſt Young-hyſon do.
10 caſks London Porter.
2 caſes Capers.
1 bale Dates.
2 caſes Olive Oil.
1 do. Catchup.
4 boxes Muſcatel Raiſins.
A conſtant ſupply of Flour.

Alſo—As uſual an extenſive Aſſortment of GROCERIES at Wholeſale and Retail.

Newport, April 12, 1805.

FOR SALE BY

W. R. WILDER,

A FEW Wickets in the 7th claſs of South-Hadley Canal Lottery, at the original price of 7 Dollars, until the 18th inſt. when they will riſe:—The above Lottery has 1 prize of 10,000 Dolls.—1 of 5000—1 of 3000—2 of 2000—6 of 1000—7 of 500—90 of 100—100 of 50—200 of 20—4625 of 2 Dolls.—Not 2 Blanks to a prize. The drawing will commence early in May.

Newport, April 12, 1805.

W. R. WILDER,

BEING deſirous to diſpoſe of his preſent ſtock in Trade, conſiſting of a well-choſen aſſortment of Books and Stationary, offers it at wholeſale for caſh, at prime coſt, and at a much leſs advance than uſual at retail:—Any perſon diſpoſed to purchaſe the whole ſtock, ſhall have a credit of 9 and 12 months for approved paper.—An excellent opportunity for a young man out of buſineſs. *Newport, April* 12, 1805.

FOR SALE BY

W. R. WILDER,

SIX hundred Rolls Paper-Hangings and Borders cheaper than ever was Sold in Newport.

Perſons having Books from W. R. Wilder's Circulating Library, are ſolicited to return them: As that branch of buſineſs is diſcontinued from this date. Many ſecond-hand Books for ſale, at half the worth. *Newport, April* 12.

CINCINNATI.

THE Members of the Rhode-Iſland State Society of the Cincinnati, are requeſted to wear the uſual Badge of Mourning, on the left Arm, for Twenty-one Days, commencing the 14th Inſtant on Account of the Deceaſe of Doctor DAVID OLYPHANT, a Member of the Society.

By Order of the Standing Committee,
DANIEL S. DEXTER, *Sec'ry.*

Providence April 12, 1805.

FOR SALE,

THE Lime-Rock FARM ſituated within one mile of the town of Newport, containing 130 acres of choice Land, with a good dwelling-houſe, barn, crib, chaiſe-houſe and other out-houſes thereon in good repair; perhaps there is no ſituation in the United States where an elegant building may be erected, that will command ſo extenſive and beautiful a proſpect as on this Farm.—An opportunity now offers itſelf for the man of fortune to accommodate himſelf with an eſtate, ſuited either to buſineſs or pleaſure, ſurpaſſing almoſt any other in New-England.—Any perſon wiſhing to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to Nicholas Taylor, Eſq or to

JOHN A. COLLINS.

Newport, April 12, 1802.

TIN WARE.

NATHANIEL NASON,

TIN PLATE WORKER,

Reſpectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general,

THAT he has conſtantly on hand, and for ſale, at his ſhop No. 117, Thames-ſtreet, all kinds of Tin-Ware, and on as reaſonable terms as can be purchaſed in this ſtate. He thanks his friends for paſt favours, and ſolicits a continuance of them.—Caſh and the higheſt price given for Old Pewter and Lead.

Newport, March 15, 1805

GODFREY WENWOOD

HAS FOR SALE,

On the moſt reaſonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin-Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour, of the firſt quality; Molaſſes by the gallon; coarſe and blown Salt by the buſhel; Ginger and Pearl-Aſh by retail.—Alſo Myſtic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

Newport, Auguſt 9, 1804.

Waſhington, ſſ. *Clerk's Office, Supreme Judicial Court, March 26th, A. D.* 1805.

WHEREAS Hannah Lamphier, of South-Kingſtown, in the county of Waſhington, Wife of Jonathan Lamphier, of Newport, in the county of Newport, Mariner, has this day filed her petition in ſaid Office; praying, for certain reaſons therein ſtated, that ſaid Court would paſs a ſentence of Divorce between her and her ſaid Huſband.—Notice is therefore hereby given, to the ſaid Jonathan, to appear, if he ſhall think fit, at the next Supreme Judicial Court, to be holden at South-Kingſtown, within and for the county of Waſhington, on the fourth Monday of April next; then and there to ſhew cauſe (if any he hath) why the prayer of the aforeſaid petition ought not to be granted.

JAMES HELME, *jun. Clerk.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcribers, Executors to the laſt Will and Teſtament of JOHN HADWEN, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Iſland, Merchant, deceaſed; have taken upon themſelves that truſt, and given bonds as the law directs:—And all perſons having demands upon the eſtate of the ſaid John Hadwen, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit the ſame; and all perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are called upon to make payment to

ELIZABETH HADWEN, *Exec'x.*
BENJAMIN HADWEN, *Exec'r.*

Newport, 26th of 10th Mon. 1804.

GIBBS & CHANNING

HAVE FOR SALE,

ST. Peterſburg clean Hemp.
Holland's, Ruſſia and Raven's Duck, of the firſt qualities.
Oznabrigs, Ticklenburghs, Ruſſia Sheeting, and coarſe Linen for Coffee-Bags.
Cables and Cordage, of all dimenſions.
Holland's Gin, and Linſeed Oil.
Windward-Iſland and New-England Rum.
Molaſſes, ſuitable for Retailers—and brown Sugar.
Ruſſia Bar-Iron—Heart and Club-Steel, &c.

Newport, Dec. 7, 1804.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber is the ſurviving Executor to the eſtate of ELIZABETH MILLER, late of Newport, deceaſed, (and is duly qualified according to law.)—All perſons having demands upon the eſtate of the ſaid *Elizabeth Miller*, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit the ſame; and all thoſe indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are called upon to make payment to

WILLIAM ENGS.

Newport, Nov. 6, 1804.

WILLIAM CROOKE

Offers for Sale,

AN aſſortment of genuine Wines.
Jamaica Spirits per hogſhead.
St. Croix Rum per do.
Beſt Holland Geneva per pipe.
1ſt and 4th-proof Cognac, and 4th do. Barcelona } Brandy per pipe
30 quarter-caſks excellent Sherry Wine.
An aſſortment of good Teas.
Bourbon Coffee per bag.
Brown Sugar per hogſhead, box or barrel.
Cotton per bale.
Beſt Negro-head Tobacco per keg.
Pigtail per roll.
York Soap per box.
Boſton Chocolate per do.

Alſo a general and large aſſortment of Groceries, Crockery and Glaſs-Ware, at Wholeſale and Retail.

Newport, Oct. 12, 1804.

NOTICE.

THE Managers of the French-Town Catholic Seminary Lottery, requeſt all perſons indebted to them for Tickets, in ſaid Lottery, to make immediate payment.

East-Greenwich, April 12, 1805

WRAPPING-PAPER,

Of a ſuperior Quality, for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury, by the Dozen or ſingle Ream,—*cheaper than can be purchaſed elſewhere.* *Newport, April* 5.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

JOHN BOURS, jun.

Has juſt received in addition to his former aſſortment, the following GOODS, all of which for Caſh will be ſold cheaper than they can be purchaſed in Newport, viz.

BEST ſuperfine black and blue Cloths.
Second do. of all colours.
Middling do.
Mixed of every quality.
Caſſimeres and coatings.
Beſt ſuperfine ſwanſdowns.
Beſt roſe blankets.
Hunter's cord—for pantaloons.
Durants and calimancoes.
Ratinet and wildbores.
Cambric muſlins.
Laced cambricks.
Coloured muſlins.
Superfine chintz and calicoes.
India cottons of every quality.
Fine India tamboured muſlins.
Silk and cotton cords and taſſels.
Camel's-hair Shawls, &c. &c. &c.

Newport, Nov. 10, 1804.

ISAAC & JOSEPH AUSTIN,

At No. 156, *Thames-Street,*

Have on Hand, and now are ſelling, an excellent Aſſortment of English, India, and Grocery GOODS, conſiſting of

SUPERFINE, 2d and low-priced Broad-cloths, Caſſimeres, and Veivets.
White and coloured 6-4 and 4-4 Cambrics.
Royal-patent Cord.
Luteſtrings and Perſians, various widths and colours.
Warranted Morocco, Calf-ſkin and ſtuff Shoes.
Cork-Soled Do.
Hats of all prices and qualities, both Engliſh and American manufactured.

Hyſon, Young-Hyſon, Hyſon-Skin, Souchong, and Bohea } Freſh Teas
Powder'd and Brown Eaſt and Weſt-India Sugars.
Superior Flote, French and Carolina Indigo.
Caſſia,
Pepper,
Pimento,
Starch,
Nutmegs—and Ginger.

A freſh ſupply of Cotton Yarn for Warps, filling and knitting; cotton Bed-Ticks, cotton Shirting, &c. all at the manufactory prices.

A few hundred buſhels of coarſe Exuma Salt, ſuitable for dairies, &c.

The above articles will be ſold on reaſonable terms for caſh, or approved credit, and all favours gratefully received.

Newport, 1ſt of 3d mo. 1805.

THE Subſcriber being appointed Adminiſtrator on the eſtate of Capt. RICHARD UPDIKE, late of North-Kingſtown, deceaſed, requeſts all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, to make immediate payment; and all perſons who have demands againſt ſaid eſtate, to preſent the ſame for adjuſtment to

DANIEL E. UPDIKE, *Adm'r.*

Wickford, March 19, 1805.

JOHN BAKER

HAS FOR SALE,

SEventy-three hogſheads St. Croix Rum.
350 dryed Hides.
80 Barrels Tar.

Newport, Auguſt 17, 1804.

Mrs. BRIDGES

At No. 8, Franklin-ſtreet,

Reſpectfully informs her Friends, and the Ladies of Newport in general,

THAT ſhe has juſt received from Europe, an elegant aſſortment of the lateſt faſhionable Millenary, conſiſting of a variety of Hats, Bonnets, Caps, Turbans, military and other Spencers, Cloaks, &c. &c. which will be diſpoſed of on reaſonable terms.

Mrs. B. however anxious to oblige, finds it neceſſary to decline, giving any patterns, or ſending any articles out in future.

Newport, Aprtl 12, 1805.

WE the ſubſcribers being, by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Newport, appointed commiſſioners to receive, examine and adjuſt, the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of ABIGAIL CLARKE, late of Newport aforeſaid, Widow, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent; and ſix months being by ſaid Court allowed for that purpoſe, do hereby give notice, that we will attend on ſaid buſineſs at our reſpective dwellings, at any time within the period above preſcribed. No accounts will be received, unleſs properly atteſted.

WILLIAM S. N. ALLAN, } *Com'rs.*
RICHARD BARKER, }

All perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, are required to make immediate payment to

EDWARD TAYER, *Adm'r.*

Newport, April 4, 1805.

SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,

Has for SALE, on Commiſſion,

TWENTY Pipes Geneva.
20 hogſheads St. Croix Rum.
60 hogſheads New-England Rum.
10 hogſheads good Retailing Molaſſes.
300 buſhels old Corn.
200 quintals Scale-Fiſh.
50 barrels prime Beef, put up in the beſt manner for ſhipping.
100 barrels Prime and Meſs Pork.

ALSO

Sundry Dwelling-Houſes, ſituated in different parts of the town; and a quantity of Sheep and Hogs for ſhipping.

LIKEWISE

Any quantity of Mahogany Furniture, of the neweſt faſhion, on reaſonable terms.

Alſo a quantity of ſhip and cabin Bread.

CONSTANTLY kept on Hand, and for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury, Blanks of all Kinds, ſuch as—Bills of Sale; Shipping Papers; Manifeſts; Bills of Lading; Powers of Attorney; Deeds; Writs and Executions, for the Court of Common Pleas; Juſtices Writs, Executions, &c. &c. neatly printed, and on good Paper.